IC Reports

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Forest Insect Laboratory
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
December 27, 1939

Refer to file
Project K-2

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F.S. R-1
RECEIVED
DEC 29 1939
TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Regional Forester
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana

Attention: Mr. Koch

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed copy of a brief memorandum by Mr. Terrell relative to the Englemann spruce beetle infestation within the Pinkham Creek drainage of the Kootenai National Forest.

You will recall that when Mr. Terrell examined this area in the spring of 1938 he prophecied that because of the very extensive woodpecker work that had destroyed practically all of the Englemann spruce beetle broods down to the height of the overwintering snows the infestation would die out. This prophecy has come true, as only four infested trees were found and they were only lightly attacked.

I am sending copies of this memorandum to Dr. Craighead, who will transmit one of them to the office of the Forester.

Very truly yours,

James C. Evenden

JAMES C. EVENDEN
Senior Entomologist

Enclosure

cc to Forest Supervisor, Kootenai N. F.

DICTATED BY MR. EVENDEN BUT SIGNED IN HIS ABSENCE TO AVOID DELAY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Forest Insect Laboratory
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
December 22, 1939

MEMORANDUM

Re: Pinkham Creek Examination,
Kootenai National Forest, 1939

In 1937 a severe infestation of the Englemann spruce beetle was reported to be depleting stands of spruce in the Pinkham Creek drainage on the Kootenai National Forest. Subsequent examinations placed the center of the infestations in sections 1 and 2, T. 33 N., R. 28 W., and section 6, T. 33 N., R. 27 W., along a recently constructed forest road. During the time of the second examinations in June 1938 rather large groups of infested spruce were found with overwintering brood. Woodpecker activity, however, had destroyed the brood to such an extent that the source of potential reinfestation was reduced to protected brood below the snow line and it was predicted that very little reinfestation would occur.

Examinations were again made in 1939 by scouting throughout the area of mature spruce stands which extended from Pinkham Creek to the top of the ridge and in an east and west direction for about two miles. The area is only from 20 to 30 chains in width and contains the bulk of the mature spruce in the locality.

Short meandering strips were run at intervals along the road to get a figure on the percentage of the stand being killed. On the strips 750 green spruce were counted and no 1939 infestation was

recorded. By further scouting 4 single 1939-infested spruce were found with light broods.

It is believed that this infestation, which for a few years destroyed large groups of trees has declined to a normal status, and no longer constitutes a hazard to the stands.

Respectfully submitted,

Tom T. Terrell
Senior Scientific Aide